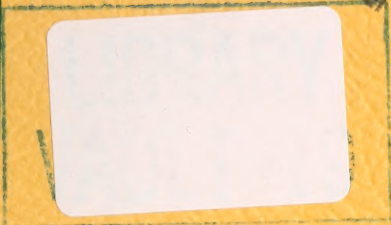


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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Nineteenth

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT

of

PUBLIC WELFARE

1962-63



NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1962/63

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1963

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA



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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta

November 29, 1963

TO HIS HONOUR J. PERCY PAGE,
Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Nineteenth Annual Report of
The Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ended
March 31st, 1963.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. C. HALMRAST,
Minister.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963

Minister	L. C. HALMRAST
Deputy Minister	D. W. ROGERS
Welfare Director	J. E. WARD
Personnel Officer	J. C. CELS
Departmental Accountant	G. G. SHOVE
Inservice Training Officer	G. K. STANGIER
Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation	H. F. IRWIN
Director, Public Assistance Branch	K. T. MOTHERWELL

Program Supervisors

Social Allowance	F. K. WOOD
Social Assistance	W. D. KENNEDY
Rehabilitation	J. G. FRICKE
Pensions	N. N. McPHERSON

Supervisor, Metis Rehabilitation Branch ..	T. M. JOHNSTON
Director, Child Welfare Branch	W. D. McFARLAND

Program Supervisors

Ward Care	A. G. FRAUENFELD
Adoption	ELLEN A. TATHAM
Family Service	W. L. CASSELMAN

Director, Homes and Institutions Branch	W. T. SYKES
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Program Supervisors

Child Care and Nursing Homes	J. FRANCES FERGUSON
Single Men's Division	J. J. WATKINS
Homes for the Aged	J. K. G. AUSTIN

Director, Social Planning and Development	J. R. SMITH
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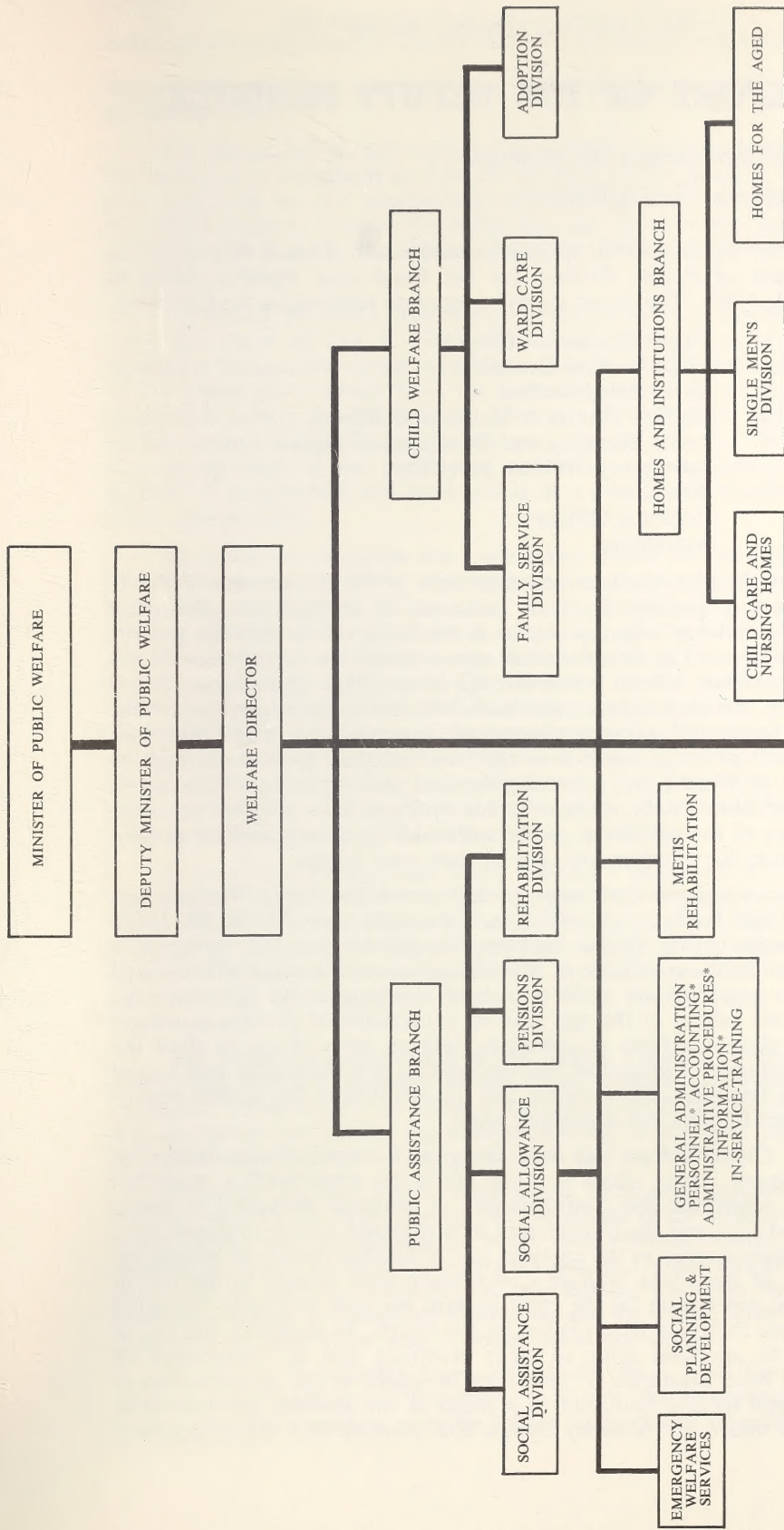
Director, Emergency Welfare Services ..	W. P. BULLOCK
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ALBERTA PENSIONS BOARD

Chairman	K. T. MOTHERWELL
Member	C. R. GREENWOOD
Member	N. N. McPHERSON

CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

Chairman	W. D. McFARLAND
Member	W. T. SYKES
Member	J. E. WARD
Member	W. D. KENNEDY
Member-Secretary	ELLEN A. TATHAM



ATHABASCA BARRHEAD BONNYVILLE CALGARY CAMROSE DRUMHELLER EDMONTON EDSON GRANDE PRAIRIE
 HANNA HIGH PRAIRIE LAC LA BICHE LETHBRIDGE MEDICINE HAT OLDS PEACE RIVER PINCHER CREEK RED DEER
 SMOKY LAKE STETTLE ST. PAUL VEGREVILLE VERMILION WAINWRIGHT WETASKIWIN

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

TO: The Honourable L. C. Halmrast
Minister of Public Welfare

I have the honour to submit the nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963. The report contains separate sections on the following:

- Public Assistance Branch
- Child Welfare Branch
- Metis Rehabilitation
- Welfare Homes & Institutions Branch
- Social Planning and Development Branch
- Emergency Welfare Services
- Personnel
- Regional Offices
- Accounting

As in the past, the two main functions of the Department of Public Welfare are to provide financial assistance to unemployed adults and services to children who are wards of the Government and the parents of the children. The first function comes under the jurisdiction of the Public Assistance Branch which through its programs of Pensions, Social Allowance, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation endeavours to meet the needs of those adult persons who are its responsibility. The Child Welfare Branch provides services to children and their parents through its programs of Ward Care, Adoption Services and Protection. The municipalities continue to be responsible for their residents who are not eligible for any of the provincial public assistance programs and for protection services for children who are in their own homes.

Various amendments were made to both the Public Welfare Act and the Child Welfare Act, which were assented to on March 29, 1963. The changes in the Public Welfare Act provide for the laying of a caveat against the certificate of title of land in certain cases where social allowance payments are made on a land mortgage or an agreement for sale; for the raising of the age limit of dependants of persons in receipt of social allowance from seventeen to eighteen years of age to allow the child to complete high school; for the right to give immediate and urgent assistance regardless of residence and the deletion of the section requiring persons to work for municipal relief.

The Child Welfare Act was amended to more clearly define the circumstances under which a child might be considered a neglected child; to emphasize the confidentiality of material contained in documents and files and the information of a personal nature obtained by a child welfare worker in the carrying out of his/her duties; to extend the authority of the Child Welfare Commission with respect to the use of forms and procedures by the child welfare workers; to clarify the types of evidence that may be accepted by the courts; to authorize the use of consents to adoption given in other provinces and the recognition of orders of other countries or provinces in regard to the guardianship of a child; and to give authority to a judge of the juvenile court to issue summons under the Alimony Orders Enforcement Act where payment

has not been made by a parent of a child under the terms of an Order of Maintenance.

The unmarried parents section was amended to make provision for the laying of a complaint against the putative father prior to the birth of a child and for the continuation of an order after the marriage of the child's mother. Greater discretion was also given to the Department of Public Welfare in the disbursement of funds received under an Affiliation Order.

On March 29, 1963, The Welfare Homes Act was assented to, to come into force on July 1, 1963. This Act is designed to provide the legislative framework within which the Homes and Institutions Branch of the Department would have the authority to license all homes and institutions within the Province of Alberta and to acquire and operate hostels, homes and institutions, where and when necessary. This Branch was set up early in the fiscal year and it is contemplated that these months of preparation will have put it in a position to handle its new duties competently.

An extensive campaign was undertaken within the last few months of the fiscal year to bring the adoptive needs of children who are permanent wards of the Government to the attention of the people of Alberta. An increase in Protestant adoption applications resulted from this advertising, but unfortunately, there was not a corresponding increase in adoption applications for Roman Catholic children in care. The steadily rising number of Government wards who are in need of adoptive homes is a matter of deep concern to the Department in that not only does it appear to reflect a general loosening in the moral fibre of society but also because many of the children concerned will have no opportunity to live in a secure home where they would be able to grow and develop to the full extent of their capabilities.

The social allowance and social assistance programs of the Public Assistance Branch continue to provide the basic necessities of life to those persons who are eligible for these benefits in a way that has been planned to maintain the dignity and self respect of the individual recipient. Unemployment continued to be a pressing problem within the past year and one for which at present there would appear to be no ready answer.

The proposed construction of the Senior Citizens Homes is near completion and the majority of the space available continues to be occupied. These homes are filling a need of the older citizens of Alberta and the guests are finding the accommodation comfortable and in line with their requirements for companionship and economy.

From the Taranto Estate, monies have been made available during the past year for the redecorating and furnishing of the cottages, as well as the dining and recreation halls, at the Gun Welfare Centre. This has resulted in bright, homelike quarters for the men which has given them new pride in their surroundings. A new kitchen has been built at the Provincial Hostel in downtown Edmonton and the dining room has been renovated to allow more men to be served at one sitting.

Though it is believed there will always be a need for financial assistance and child-based programs, it is now the Department's contention that the emphasis must be shifted to programs of rehabilitation

and prevention. Though this is an extremely large and complex field and one that will involve community, provincial and federal planning, the Department has made a small beginning in the setting up of a new Branch of Planning and Development to explore the multifarious factors that lead to a breakdown in family living and to work with the other governments, in particular the municipal authorities, in devising means to combat these problems.

The year under review has not been one of outstanding change, but it has been one in which much effort and planning has gone into clarifying existing procedures, programs and legislation. The smooth functioning of the Department has been maintained during this period and the assistance and loyalty of all staff members in bringing this about is very much appreciated.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH

The two main functions of the Public Assistance Branch are to provide financial aid and rehabilitation services to those persons for whom the Provincial Government has accepted responsibility and who are in need, in order that they may live at a minimum level of health and decency and obtain the necessary skills, education and medical attention that will give them the opportunity for more independent living.

Four programs, Social Allowance, Social Assistance, Pensions and Rehabilitation of the Disabled, have been established within the Branch to provide the administrative structure whereby this assistance may be made available. Each program is based on a belief in the dignity and worth of the individual and on the recognition that members of society are dependent on one another and that the welfare of the community is dependent on the welfare of each of its members.

Under legislation which became effective on June 1, 1961, the Provincial Government, through the Department's Social Assistance and Social Allowance programs, has undertaken the responsibility of caring for the needs of those persons who by reason of age, or physical or mental ill health or incapacity are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; mothers, having the custody of and personally caring for their dependent children, who are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; transient persons and residents of Improvement Districts and Special Areas. Municipalities remain responsible for those persons who are considered employable and who, by reason of their having lived within the municipality for twelve months of the past twenty-four without having received material aid, are legally their residents. The Provincial Government continues to pay 80% of the costs incurred by municipalities in caring for these persons. Except for the cost of caring for the persons who still remain on Mothers and Supplementary Allowances, all Provincial welfare costs are shared by the Federal Government on a 50-50 basis.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE DIVISION

Eligibility for social allowance includes those persons who by reason of age, physical or mental ill health or physical and mental incapacity that is likely to continue for more than ninety days or because she is a mother with dependent children are unable to accept employment that would allow them to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants.

Benefits under this program vary with the need of the individual, as they are based on the 'budget deficit' system. This involves examining an applicant's income and expenditure and where it can be shown that he does not have sufficient resources to meet his basic needs his income will be augmented to that extent. These basic needs include shelter, food, clothing, personal incidentals, medical and dental attention and such other items that are recognized as a minimum for health and decency in the community. Dental, medical, optical and hospital needs are met by way of a medical card which the recipient presents to the doctor or dentist of his choice. Assistance is provided on a cash

payment basis in advance to the head of the family, except in the rare instance where the family is incapable of handling their own finances. In these cases payment may be made through a trustee or by vouchers.

The number of persons cared for under this program has increased from 576 family units on June 30, 1961 (the first month in which these benefits were available) to 7,437 at the end of this fiscal year. For the purpose of this report a family unit is considered to be composed of either a single person or a family head and dependants. This increase has been brought about through the transfer of persons who were previously the responsibility of municipalities, the transfer of persons whose needs were not being met by a categorical pension, the steadily rising number of aged and infirm persons within our society and also in part reflects the current employment situation where even the younger able-bodied person without special skills finds it difficult to obtain work.

The program would appear to be meeting the needs of the persons for whom it has been intended in a manner that allows the individual recipient to live as any other person within the community and his children to grow and develop to the extent of their abilities.

Following are the number of family units in receipt of assistance under the social allowance program from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963:

<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
April	4,713	January	7,022
May	5,143	February	7,168
June	5,457	March	7,437
July	5,727		
August	5,940		
September	6,128		
October	6,401		
November	6,587		
December	6,784		

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The social assistance program has been designed to assist those persons who do not come under the provisions of the social allowance program and who are not residents of a municipality. These are persons who are technically considered 'employable' but who have been unable to find work within their educational or personal capabilities. The number of these persons has increased greatly within the past few years and the experience of this Department has shown there is a definite correlation between their dependence on assistance and the level of education or training they have achieved. This has been evidenced in the construction field where a few skilled men are taking the place of large numbers of 'pick and shovel' workers. In the field of agriculture, with the use of modern means and equipment, one man may take the place of ten in the harvest fields. In the industrial area, which has expanded and provided more opportunities for employment in the past few years, the unskilled labourer is in little demand. What is of more concern is it would appear that this trend towards the increasing use of highly trained, skilled workmen is likely to continue and that more and more persons with a low educational and training level will become casualties of our

society. Though unemployment from these causes or others is widespread throughout the Province of Alberta, it is a particularly pressing problem in the northern area where the larger percentage of the case-loads on social assistance are of Metis origin and background. A study is being completed on the Metis of this region and it is believed that it will indicate the dependence of these people on public assistance has been brought about by both social and economic conditions which have existed for several generations.

In view of this, the necessity of providing a training and educational (rehabilitative) program appears imperative and it is contemplated that financial assistance will become increasingly a means to assisting persons in need to develop the necessary skills to meet the demands of industry.

Benefits under the social assistance program include those basic items mentioned under social allowance, with the exception that no medical card, household or personal incidentals or drug allowances are provided. However, any family need will be met on an individual basis. In the majority of the regional offices of the Department of Public Welfare payment is made by cheque, except in those few cases where the client has been unable to handle cash wisely when payment is made by voucher.

In our society, cash payment is an essential factor in maintaining the dignity and self respect of the client and the Department's experience with this method of payment has proven it to be the most efficient, as well as rehabilitative, way of providing material assistance.

The number of family units who have been cared for under the social assistance program in the past fiscal year is as follows:

<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
April	1,975	January	2,409
May	2,063	February	2,486
June	1,881	March	2,460
July	1,848		
August	2,020		
September	1,877		
October	1,836		
November	1,852		
December	2,178		

PENSIONS DIVISION

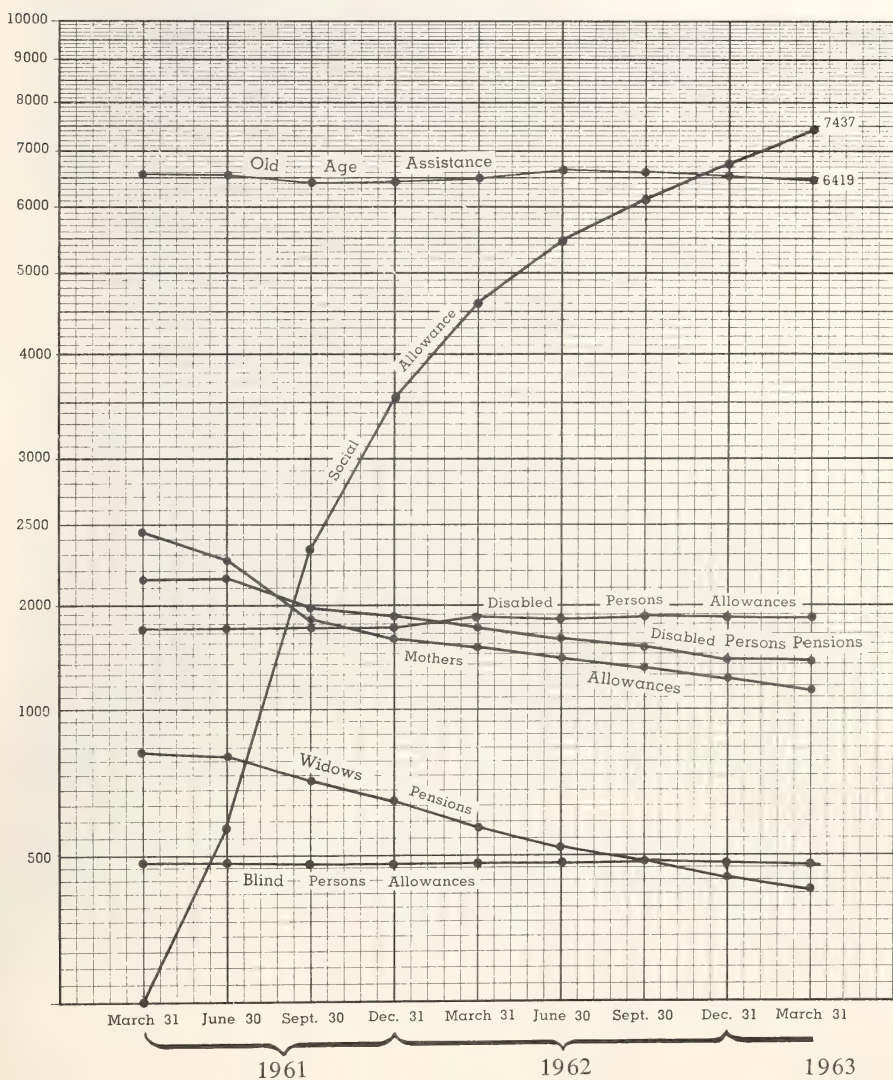
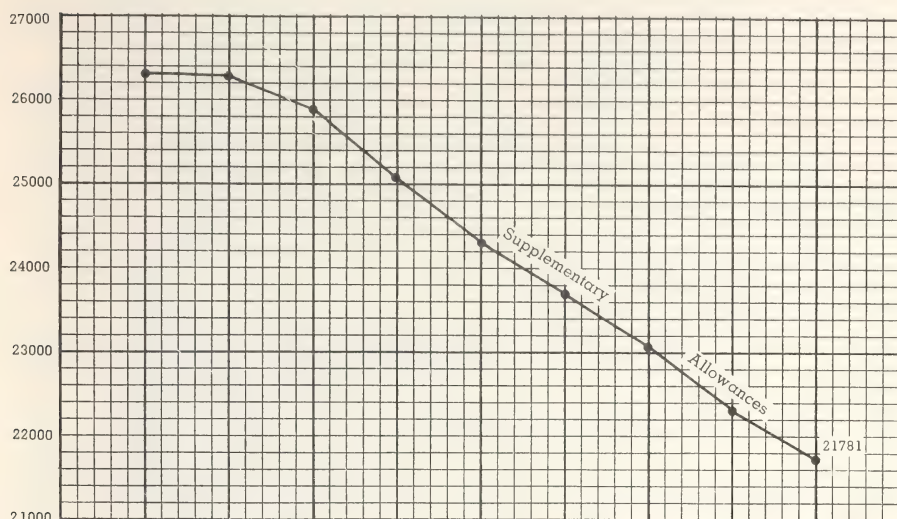
The Pensions Division has the responsibility of administering the pensions and allowances paid under Federal-Provincial agreements and those pensions and allowances which were put into effect by provincial legislation. With the implementation of the social allowance program on June 1, 1961, no further applications could be accepted for the four provincial categorical pensions, namely; Widows' Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Pensions and Supplementary Allowance. Those persons who were in receipt of benefits under these programs were given the choice of continuing to receive this form of assistance or of transferring to social allowance. Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' and Disabled Persons' Allowances were not affected by the new legislation, as these are administered by the Province under Federal-Provincial

agreements. Effective February 1, 1962, the maximum amount of assistance granted was raised from \$55.00 to \$65.00 per month for all the above pensions, with the exception of Mothers' Allowances which were increased \$10.00 a month on a sliding scale from the former rates of \$70.00 to \$185.00 a month to \$80.00 to \$195.00 a month depending on the number of children in the family. Eligibility for the three Federal-Provincial programs continues to be based on a means test and the person concerned must have resided in Canada for the ten years immediately preceding the date of the proposed pension payment, or if not, must have been present in Canada prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate periods of absence from Canada during those ten years. Applicants for Old Age Assistance must be 65 to 69 years of age inclusive; for Blind Persons' Allowance, they must be 18 years of age and over and for Disabled Persons' Allowance, they must be permanently and totally disabled and have reached the age of 18 years. The cost of the administration of these pensions is borne by the Province and the cost of the pensions is shared as follows:

Old Age Assistance	— Federal 50%, Provincial 50%
Blind Persons' Allowances	— Federal 75%, Provincial 25%
Disabled Persons' Allowances	— Federal 50%, Provincial 50%

When an application for the above benefits has been approved, the recipient is provided with a hospital and medical card with his first pension cheque. This card entitles the recipient and his dependants to the services listed on the back of this card and becomes effective on the date on which the pensioner receives the pension. This card must be presented to the hospital, doctor, dentist, optometrist or chiropractor before any service is provided.

Hospitalization includes all services provided under standard ward care in any approved hospital during periods requiring active treatment and drugs while in hospital subject to regulations. Treatment services include medical and surgical care by any qualified physician; dental treatment including half the cost of new dental plates; optical services including examination and one pair of glasses every two years, if required; special nursing care when such services are recommended by a medical practitioner and chiropractic services. Physiotherapy and chiropody services are provided, if approved by the Director of the Medical Services Division, Department of Public Health. Those persons who elected to remain on Widows' Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Pensions and Supplementary Allowances continue to receive these hospital and medical benefits.



Statistics for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Applications received		2,240
Applications granted		1,910
Applications rejected		
Not of age	75	
Income	156	
Not sufficient residence	21	
Refused information	16	
Applications withdrawn	32	
Died before actually becoming eligible	15	315
		<hr/>
Applications still under consideration		15
		<hr/>
		2,240
Pensioners as at March 31, 1962		6,494
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963	1,190	
Pensions transferred from other provinces	73	
Pensions reinstated	104	2,087
		<hr/>
		8,581
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	228	
Pensions suspended	213	
Pensions transferred to other provinces	81	
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security	1,516	2,038
		<hr/>
Total Pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1963		6,543
		<hr/>
Sex: Male	887	
Female	982	1,869
		<hr/>
Conjugal State: Married	930	
Single	361	
Widowed	509	
Separated	24	
Divorced	45	1,869
		<hr/>
Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$ 5,188,362.22	
Less: Total amount of refunds	106,660.80	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 5,081,701.42	

Add: Amount paid to other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners with Alberta residence	\$29,336.93	
Less: Amount received from other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners with residence in other provinces	\$53,077.86	23,740.93
		<u>\$ 5,057,960.49</u>

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Applications received		62
Applications granted		<u>43</u>
Applications rejected		
Not of age	0	
Income	3	
Not able to meet blind test	11	
Applications withdrawn	1	15
Applications still under consideration		<u>4</u>
		<u>62</u>
Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1962		<u>454</u>
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963	43	
Pensions transferred from other provinces	9	
Pensioners reinstated	5	57
		<u>511</u>
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	16	
Pensions suspended	7	
Pensions transferred to other provinces	9	
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security	16	48
Total Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1963		<u>463</u>
Sex: Male	27	
Female	11	38
Conjugal State: Married	14	
Single	21	
Widowed	2	
Separated	1	38

Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners in Alberta	\$	365,392.74
Less: Total amount of refunds		3,151.70
	\$	<u>362,241.04</u>
Add: Amount paid to other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners with Alberta residence	\$3,646.27	
Less: Amount received from other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners	\$3,145.81	\$ 500.46
		<u>362,741.50</u>

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Applications received		906
Applications granted		<u>176</u>
Applications rejected		
Lack of required residence	4	
Incomplete applications	8	
Applications withdrawn	10	
Not of age	16	
Income	29	
Not sufficiently disabled	364	
Deceased	11	442
Applications still under consideration		<u>288</u>
		<u>906</u>
Pensioners as at March 31, 1962		1,762
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963	176	
Pensions reinstated	32	
Pensions transferred from the Provincial to the Dominion payroll	3	
Pensions transferred from other provinces	221	233
		<u>1,995</u>
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	36	
Pensions suspended	145	
Pensions transferred from the Dominion to the Provincial payroll	20	
Pensions transferred to other provinces	14	215
Total pensioners as at March 31, 1963		<u>1,780</u>

Total amount paid under The Disabled Persons' Act		\$ 1,424,419.86
Less: Total amount of refunds	\$31,466.26	
Amount received from other provinces	15,810.56	47,276.82
		<u>\$ 1,377,143.04</u>
Add: Amount paid to other provinces		15,815.14
		<u><u>\$ 1,392,958.18</u></u>

DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS

Pensioners as at March 31, 1962	1,731
Pensions granted from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963	0
Deduct: Pensions cancelled	322
	<u>1,409</u>
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1963	1,409
Total amount paid under The Disabled Persons' Pensions Act—less total amount of refunds	\$ 1,203,194.60
	<u><u></u></u>

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1962	605
Pensions granted from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963	0
Deduct: Pensions cancelled	247
	<u>358</u>
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1963	358
Total amount paid in Widows' Pensions in Alberta—less total amount of refunds	\$ 355,647.81
	<u><u></u></u>

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$ 3,339,587.68
Less: Amount of year's refunds	64,177.30
	<u>3,275,410.38</u>
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pen- sioners residing there	\$120,518.31
Less: Amount received from Bri- tish Columbia for their pensioners residing in Alberta	\$ 20,996.78
	<u>\$ 99,521.53</u>
	<u>\$ 3,374,931.91</u>
Less: Amount received from Saskatchewan for their pensioners residing in Alberta	3,158.50
	<u>3,158.50</u>
Total cost to the Province of Alberta	<u><u>\$ 3,172,730.35</u></u>

MOTHERS ALLOWANCES

Net expenditure for the year 1962/63	\$ 1,407,020.00
Mothers assisted for full or portion of year	1,598
Children assisted for full or portion of year	3,083
Average allowance per family for year	\$ 880.49
Average allowance per child for year	\$ 456.38
Average number of children per family	1.93
Reinstatements	9
Cancellations (re 465 children)	286
Mothers on payroll as at March 31, 1963	1,210
Children on payroll as at March 31, 1963	2,361
Transfers to Social Allowance (children 257)	102

REHABILITATION DIVISION

During the period April 1st, 1962 to March 31st, 1963, under the provisions of the Public Welfare Act, the Department of Public Welfare, with the co-operation of the Federal Government, continued to operate a program for the vocational rehabilitation of unemployed handicapped persons. To benefit from this legislation, a person must be suffering from physical or mental impairments which render him incapable of pursuing regularly 'any substantially gainful occupation'.

The Rehabilitation Division provides services to persons suffering from congenital deformities, skin conditions, polio, tuberculosis, cerebral palsy and other handicapping conditions. Very often the services of this Department are supplemented through the close co-operation of voluntary agencies, especially in the cases of persons suffering from categorical disabilities.

Close liaison is still being maintained with the Social Service Department of the University of Alberta Hospital and with the Rehabilitation Wing of the Calgary General Hospital in order to facilitate and extend services to rehabilitation applicants while they are undergoing treatment in hospital and to ensure continuation of services to hospital patients in need of assistance upon their discharge. This also has the advantage of keeping the Division abreast with new methods in medical rehabilitation and problems of dependency which may arise as a result of crippling conditions.

With the inauguration of the social allowance program in June 1961, the difficulties formerly experienced in supplying prosthetic appliances under the shared municipal-provincial responsibility have been largely obviated. The gradual transfer of direct responsibility for rehabilitation services to the regional offices of the Department is still in process.

The provincial government has maintained its financial support of the four Rehabilitation Workshops in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, paying in the year a total of \$29,672.50 for workshop and home bound services. An increasing number of rehabilitation applicants are being referred to these workshops for assessment, vocational adjustment and periods of sheltered employment. The Department is in regular contact with the workshops in order to obtain detailed records of the progress of those applicants referred there for assessment. During the fiscal year 78 handicapped persons were rehabilitated, some to full employment, others to more effective living within the limitations of their disability.



A trainee at a Rehabilitation Workshop

CO-ORDINATION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

As of April 1, 1962, the Government of the Province of Alberta and the Government of Canada renewed a revised six-year agreement "to provide for the payment of Canada to the province of contributions (50% of costs incurred) in respect of the costs incurred by the province in undertaking in the province a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons". The objective is "to remove the disadvantages experienced by disabled persons, to avoid their dependence upon the public or relatives and to restore them to usefulness, by making available to them appropriate rehabilitation services so that as far as possible they are enabled to contribute to Canada by sharing the same opportunities and accepting the same responsibilities as other members of the community."

Co-ordination of the services relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons is delegated to the Provincial Co-ordinator, whose function is:

- (1) "To encourage the provision of adequate remedial and educational services for disabled children, and continuity of services on their reaching adolescence, so that in due course they may proceed into programs of vocational rehabilitation. During the year under review the Co-ordinator visited schools for retarded children and discussed with staff members the post-school needs of their students. Opinion is that for many of them sheltered employment will best meet their adult needs.
- (2) A further requirement of co-ordination is "to encourage voluntary agencies to define their role and purpose as it affects the disabled and relates to the overall (rehabilitation) program." The Co-ordinator attended the annual meeting of The Alberta Council for Crippled Children and Adults and other meetings of this organization and The Rehabilitation Council of Alberta for the Handicapped, and the executives of the Edmonton and Calgary Councils of Community Service.
- (3) Another area of responsibility of the Co-ordinator is that of Chairman of "a committee of representatives of the Provincial Govern-

ment concerned with man-power, the health, welfare and education of the people of the province to assure co-ordination of their efforts as they relate to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, viz, the Provincial Department of Labour, Public Health, Public Welfare and Education.

In May, 1962, The Deputy Minister of Public Welfare and the Provincial Co-ordinator attended the annual meeting in Ottawa of the National Advisory Council on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. At the same time the provincial co-ordinators met with the National Co-ordinator and his staff.

In the fall the Provincial Co-ordinator spent two weeks in the East, studying rehabilitation procedures in Ontario, the organization of sheltered workshops in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, the services of the Toronto Crippled Children's Hospital, the Metropolitan Toronto Association for Retarded Children, Jewish Vocational Services, Toronto, the Montreal School for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Montreal Rehabilitation Institute.

In the last centre mentioned above the provincial co-ordinators held a day's meeting prior to attending "The Canadian Conference on Sheltered Employment" at Ste. Adele, Quebec, October 2, 3 and 4. At this were 146 Canadian Delegates and two outstanding representatives from national sheltered employment organizations, Washington, D.C.

While the above activities were highlights, the year was one of varied duties. The co-ordinator carried out a review and study of rehabilitation procedures within the Department, and a survey of the services of a number of voluntary welfare agencies concerned with the rehabilitation of categorical disabled persons. The Co-ordinator advised these agencies of the services of this Department, and instructed them in procedures to obtain these services for their clients.

The Co-ordinator called meetings as circumstances required, of the inter-departmental committee on rehabilitation, which, in its first meeting studied the Federal-Provincial Agreement on the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled persons, reviewing: a. the responsibility of each department represented on the committee; b. the work of the committee; c. the place of voluntary organizations in the rehabilitation structure, and utilization of their resources. This meeting also considered Medical Review Boards and the Registry of Disabled Children. Subsequent meetings considered such problems as transportation of the disabled, educational up-grading of adults in hospital, and continuance of educational services for disabled young persons who reach their 21st birthdays in hospital.

The Co-ordinator reviewed the services of and gave assistance to the four provincial rehabilitation centres, and supervised and approved for payment their monthly accounts. Also, the Co-ordinator maintained regular contact with the National Employment Service, and addressed Special Placement Officers in Alberta at a conference held for them in Edmonton.

The year 1962-63 was a year of re-assessment of rehabilitation services in relation to other equally significant intra-departmental services, and inter-departmental services, to lay the foundation for a decentralized rehabilitation program.

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH

It has become increasingly evident over the past year that traditional concepts and methods of providing adequate child care services cannot meet the changing child welfare problems facing Alberta today. In no other area of public service is the impact of changing family structure, urbanization, economic unemployment, changing adolescent behaviour patterns, changing cultural and social patterns having such a direct effect. Every day it is forcibly brought to our attention that welfare must do more than pick up the casualties of broken families and broken marriages. Every means in our power must be used to strengthen a family, to keep children in their own homes and to help families to solve their problems as quickly as possible, so that the children can be reunited with their parents without damage. It is also becoming apparent that it will become increasingly difficult to find adoption homes for children born out of wedlock. What are the alternatives? Efforts must be concentrated on eliminating the cause of unmarried mothers rather than increasing services to find more and more adoption homes for the ever increasing number of children being born out of wedlock.

From the financial point of view, Child Welfare services are more costly than Public Assistance. Keeping a family together through financial assistance and paying a homemaker where necessary to look after the children is cheaper by far than having the children in foster homes or institutions, to say nothing of the life of the children.

The steady increase in the number of children coming into care and continuing in care is of real concern to all the Department. Statistically, the picture is as follows:

	<u>Prot.</u>	<u>R.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in Care as of				
March 31, 1962	2,644	2,031	13	4,688
Children in Care as of				
March 31, 1963	2,842	2,275	25	5,142
Total number of Children made Wards through the				
Court—April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963				944
Total number of Children made Wards by				
Surrender and Indenture				896
Total number of Temporary Wardships				
Renewed or Extended				1,164
Total number of Temporary Wards				
made Permanent Wards				331
Total number of Children Returned to their				
Parents after a period of Wardship				494
A net increase of 454 children in care in one year is alarming.				

Children In Care

A concentrated program of adoption and foster home finding has been embarked upon to care for the increasing number of children who are becoming the responsibility of the Department. Paid advertising in newspapers, and wide coverage by radio and TV have increased the number of homes available for these children but have not kept pace with the need. Good foster homes for the older adolescent continue to be difficult to obtain. Short time foster homes for babies being cared for before being placed in adoption homes are still in short supply in

Edmonton and Calgary. The vast majority of foster home applications are still for the 2-10 age group and there is a large backlog of foster homes interested in caring for children in this age group. Finding homes for the mixed race, usually part Indian youngsters, still presents a major problem.

Number of Children in Foster Homes as of March 31, 1963	2,957
Number of Children in Institutions (including Mental defectives and all foster homes with four or more children	683
Number of Children in Adoption Homes as of March 31, 1963	1,247

In addition to the above, there are 83 children in free foster homes and 172 who have been returned to their parents under supervision.

Of particular concern is the steadily mounting number of permanent wards which despite our increase in adoption placements is steadily rising.

Table on number of Children in Care:

	No. of Perm. Wards			No. of Temp. Wards			No. of Wards in Adoptive Homes		
	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Prot.	R.C.	Others
As of March 31, 1958	801	1,189	0	218	127	0	743	232	0
As of March 31, 1959	812	1,273	0	338	168	0	865	244	0
As of March 31, 1960	949	1,364	0	497	232	0	1,027	290	0
As of March 31, 1961	922	1,354	0	620	356	2	831	227	0
As of March 31, 1962	1,128	1,320	0	781	446	8	735	265	4
As of March 31, 1963	1,091	1,513	3	809	467	12	942	295	10

Each foster mother caring for a ward is paid an amount sufficient for her to care for the child adequately. A monthly clothing allowance is paid for each child and such items as school supplies and medicines are provided by the Department. Effective October 1, 1962, a comprehensive medical and dental insurance scheme was put into operation covering the majority of these children. Under this program each of our wards was registered under the Department of Health Agreement with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and issued a medical card. Similar arrangements were made with the dental profession and each ward is now covered under an excellent dental insurance scheme. Optometric, hospital and chiropractic services are available to wards under similar programs.

Unmarried Mothers

The steadily declining age of the unmarried mothers coming to our attention represents one of the major problems facing our social workers of today. The five maternity homes have continued to provide an invaluable service and have co-operated with and worked with the department to the fullest extent. The increase in illegitimate births in this Province seems to relate quite closely to the increase in population.

The number of children born out of wedlock during the period March 31, 1962 to April 1, 1963 is 2,499 out of a total of 38,731 births which represents 6.5% of the children born. 896 or 35.8% were surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Indenture. A considerable number of other children born out of wedlock, particularly those of

married women whose husband is not the father of the child were made wards through Court processes.

Extensive help was provided for unmarried mothers who wished to secure financial help from the fathers of their child or children. During the year 178 agreements or court orders were completed by the Department or the District Court. \$79,900.47 was paid by the fathers for the support of their children during this period. This sum represents amounts paid on agreements and court orders in effect during the fiscal year.

Recent changes in legislation (Part III of the Child Welfare Act) have strengthened and improved services to unmarried mothers. The employment of a full time social worker in both Edmonton and Calgary to investigate and follow through on such actions has been largely responsible for increased payments being received from putative fathers. During the year departmental procedures were developed to more carefully control reimbursement for Social Assistance and Social Allowance.

Maintenance Orders

Following the amendment to the Child Welfare Act in 1961, allowing the courts to make a maintenance order against the parents, improved enforcement procedures, closer follow up and in some instances changes and variations in orders by the courts to make for more realistic orders have resulted in sizable amounts being returned to Consolidated Revenue as reimbursement for the amounts paid for the support of many children. In the fiscal year 1962-1963 \$11,608.86 was collected from this source.

Adoption

All across Canada and the United States concern is being expressed that adoption applications are not keeping pace with the number of adoptable children coming into care. The very low birth rate during the so called depression years 1935-1939 is having a direct effect on adoptions across the country. Basically, the children that should have been born during the depression should be the parents who would be adopting children today. This, coupled with the increase in the number of children being born to parents who were born in the 1945-48 population explosion, has created an imbalance in our adoption picture. The effect of this imbalance is already affecting the American adoption program. In the past we have had every help and encouragement from the American adoption agencies in making it possible for American couples to adopt the Catholic children in care. Now, however, as soon as an American agency is asked to assist in completing an American adoption application they advise that they have a child they would like to offer the couple. In the past there have always been a considerable number of American adopting parents coming back to Alberta to adopt their second and third child but they are now able to adopt these children in their own State.

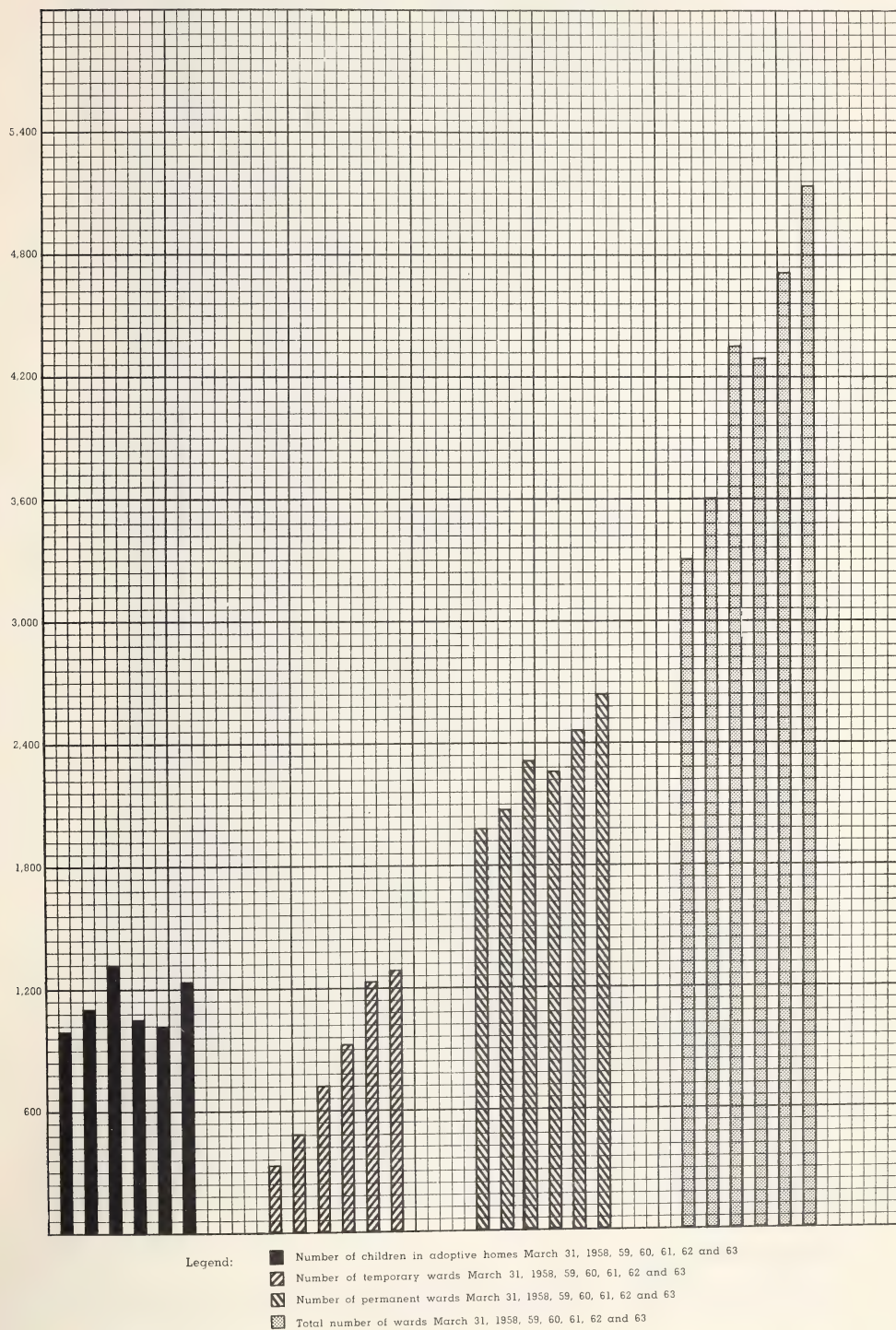
Despite these trends and these circumstances it has been possible to maintain adoption placement at a high level in the past year.



Babies awaiting adoption in a receiving home



Trends and Comparisons: 1958-1963



	<u>Prot.</u>	<u>R.C.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1961	831	227	0	1,058
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1962	735	265	4	1,004
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1963	942	295	10	1,247
Children placed for adoption March 31, 1962 to April 1, 1963				948
Ward adoptions completed				697
Private adoptions completed				544
Total number of adoptions completed				1,241
Adoption Applications:	<u>Prot.</u>	<u>R.C.</u>		
Total Received	955	237		
Total approved	791	230		
Not approved	9	5		
Deferred	5	2		
Cancelled	66	53		
Adoption Placements:				
<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Protestant</u>	<u>R. Catholic</u>	<u>Out of Province</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954	558	113	24	659
1955	574	177	41	792
1956	531	147	49	727
1957	583	185	45	813
1958	655	188	44	887
1959	656	169	40	865
1960	614	141	27	782
1961	577	200	43	820
1962	753	235	25	1,013

Changes in Legislation

Numerous small amendments to The Child Welfare Act were assented to by the Legislature on March 29, 1963. These changes were designed to facilitate the work of the Branch by more clearly defining the circumstances under which a child might be considered a neglected child; by emphasizing the confidentiality of material contained in documents and files and the information of a personal nature obtained by a child welfare worker in the carrying out of his duties; by extending the authority of the Child Welfare Commission with respect to the use of forms and procedures by child welfare workers; by clarifying the types of evidence that may be accepted by the courts; by authorizing the use of consents to adoption given in other provinces and the recognition of orders of other countries or provinces in regard to the guardianship of a child; by giving authority to a judge of the juvenile court to issue summons under the Alimony Orders Enforcement Act where payment has not been made by a parent of a child under the terms of an Order of Maintenance.

Institutional Services

The tremendous change and development of specialized services in the privately operated children's institutions has been one of the high-

lights of the year. The opening of such institutions as the Roper Hull Home in Calgary and the Kiwanis House in Edmonton has provided much needed treatment facilities for the adolescent boy who cannot adjust to or fit into a foster home. Special institutions such as the Don Bosco House in Calgary and Our Lady of Charity School for Girls in Edmonton have cared for many youngsters who are not yet ready to adjust to foster home placement.

In June after considerable negotiations with institutions, the rate structure was changed to allow for an increase in the rates to a per diem rate based on the actual cost of maintaining a child in that particular institution. This, although making the cost of care greater, has allowed the institutions to provide better care with more qualified staff and to develop specialized treatment services.

Acknowledgements

The Child Welfare Branch would like to take this opportunity of expressing its special thanks to the many institutions serving Provincial wards in this Province who through a trying period of growth and change have offered exemplary care to these children. It would also like to express its appreciation of the foster parents who have provided a normal family setting with love and affection, at times in almost impossible circumstances, to the children who have been placed in their homes.

METIS REHABILITATION

More than two thousand people, men, women and children are presently residing on the five Metis Colonies in Northern Alberta. Each of these Colonies is under the supervision of a Colony Manager whose main duties are to act as a welfare officer and leader in Colony activities. A local council of four members, two elected by the settlers and two appointed by the Department, meet monthly with the Colony Manager, who acts as chairman, to discuss problems of concern to the community as a whole, to approve applications for membership and assist new applicants to select parcels of land.

Though progress towards the goal of independent living, both off and on the Colonies, is slow and the transition from the traditional ways of hunting and trapping is proving difficult for many, each year shows some improvement and more of the people are managing successfully on their own.

Many of the settlers are occupied part time on local projects, such as the building of homes, timber projects and government farm projects. Several have been able to obtain employment off the Colonies on construction work and others have become skilled caterpillar operators who have no difficulty in finding work. Twenty-five new homes were built at Paddle Prairie from timber supplied by the settlers, with the windows, doors, roofing, insulation and chimneys provided by the Department. Several houses were built on each of the other Colonies for a total of forty in all.

In addition to the above, many of the settlers on all colonies added to their income by trapping squirrels, muskrat, beaver, lynx and otter. Moose and deer were plentiful on the Paddle Prairie, Gift Lake and East Prairie Colonies and many of the settlers took advantage of the hunting season to provide fresh meat for their families.

Agriculture

Approximately twenty-five settlers are self supporting in agriculture, the majority of whom are in the Keg River area. Seven combines are owned by the settlers on the Colony. A heavy snow in late August flattened the grain, but it was possible to salvage a great deal. Big Prairie and East Prairie had fair crop returns.

Many settlers at Kikino and Fishing Lake are taking an active interest in livestock. The Government owned project at Kikino increased to ninety head of cattle last year, and provides steady work for two settlers with several others employed during the haying and cropping season. Twelve settlers on the various Colonies have built up herds of their own and each year there are a few individuals whose herds are approaching the number where they should be able to maintain a livelihood from cattle. There are good prospects for the second Government cattle project which has been started at Fishing Lake owing to the large acreage of grazing and hayland available. When the herds are built up to cover the cost of operation it is contemplated that the increase will be given to various Metis on the colonies as a nucleus for herds of their own.

Total grain crop on all Areas in the fall of 1962 is as follows:

Wheat	8,110	bushels
Oats	10,760	"
Barley	14,818	"

Stock owned by settlers in the fall of 1962:

Cattle	1,009
Horses	879
Pigs	229
Poultry	1,068
Sheep	47

Timber

Timber projects on Big Prairie, Gift Lake, East Prairie and Paddle Prairie created winter's work for most of the settlers on these Areas. At East Prairie, the settlers cut logs and sold them to the planing mills at Enilds and High Prairie. At Gift Lake four settlers joined together and operated a mill on a co-operative basis with each settler making a profit of approximately \$1,500. At Big Prairie and Paddle Prairie, five mills are owned and operated by individual settlers. On all areas approximately seven million feet of lumber was cut last year and the settlers realized an income of over \$80,000.

General Stores

Government retail stores are operated on four colonies: Paddle Prairie, Gift Lake, Kikino and Fishing Lake. The profits from store sales are placed in the Metis Trust Fund which is used for the benefit of the people on the Colonies. A sizable increase in sales over the previous year may be noted below:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
Paddle Prairie	\$ 53,791.57	\$ 61,124.74
Gift Lake	26,735.44	33,082.80
Kikino	30,994.75	30,195.78
Fishing Lake	20,292.26	21,497.68
	<u>\$131,814.02</u>	<u>\$145,901.00</u>

Health

Immunization services are provided by the District Health Units under the direction of the Department of Health. Monthly visits are made to each Colony and inspections are carried out to ensure that sanitary conditions are maintained and that the wells are free from contamination. Treatment services are provided at Paddle Prairie by a resident nurse and a district doctor. Services for eye and dental care are provided. The trend towards better housing has encouraged some of the settlers to provide better furnishing with a resulting improvement in the health of the individuals concerned.

Because of the service provided by the Alberta Tuberculosis Association with the Mobile X-Ray Unit, active cases of tuberculosis on the Colonies have been greatly reduced and at present the number of persons undergoing treatment in the Sanatorium is less than an average of one person for each Colony.



Cattle Project at Kikino



Store at Paddle Prairie operated by one of the settlers

Education

There is a continuing expansion of educational facilities which are available to the children of the settlers both off and on the colonies. At the present time all Colonies except East Prairie and Kikino East and West come under the Northland School Division No. 61. East Prairie is included in the High Prairie School Division and Kikino in the Lac La Biche School Division. Grades I to IX are taught on the Areas and the pupils wishing to attend High School in other communities are assisted to do so by the Metis Rehabilitation Branch. Last year 14 pupils took advantage of this assistance, with two of them completing the Grade XII course and it is expected approximately twenty students will be attending the Vocational Training School at Grouard in the fiscal year 1963/64.

The desire for a higher education indicates a definite change in the ideas of the past. A few years ago, the great majority of the students left school with a grade five or six education: today, a student on the Colonies would normally attain at least Grade IX and each year a larger number are taking advantage of the opportunity of obtaining a high school standing and other training for living in an industrial society.

WELFARE HOMES AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH

The Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch has been designed to fulfill two main functions; that of licensing and maintaining the standards of all homes and institutions within the Province of Alberta as designated under the Welfare Homes Act and the acquisition and operation of homes, hostels and institutions, when and where necessary. Though the authorizing legislation under which this Branch will carry out these functions did not receive the approval of the Legislature until March 29, 1963 and will not become fully effective until July 1, 1963, the Branch within the past fiscal year has taken over the processing of all applications for child care institutions. As required under the provisions of The Child Welfare Act, which were amended on March 31, 1963, this has been done under the direction of and with the final approval of the applications being given by the Child Welfare Commission. Three Divisions have been set up within the Branch to carry out the duties mentioned above; Child Care and Nursing Homes, Single Men's and Homes for the Aged.

CHILD CARE AND NURSING HOMES

As The Welfare Homes Act was not passed by the Legislature until March 29, 1963, no applications for the licensing of adult care homes were received during the year under review. However, applications were received and processed from the following child care centres:

Institutions: Applications received: 6

Licensed by Child Welfare Commission: 3

Cancelled: 0

Boarding Nurseries: Applications received: 26

Licensed by Child Welfare Commission: 11

Cancelled: 5

Transferred to unlicensed boarding home
section, Child Welfare Branch: 8

Day Nurseries: Applications received: 22

Licensed by Child Welfare Commission: 12

Cancelled: 10

Play Schools: Applications received: 18

Licensed: 13

Cancelled: 4

Nursery Schools: Applications received: 52

Licensed: 36

Cancelled: 15

Transferred to the Department of Education: 9

Total: Received 124

Licensed: 75

Cancelled: 34

Transferred: 17



Edmonton Receiving Centre for Babies Awaiting Adoption

SINGLE MEN'S DIVISION

The Department of Public Welfare continues to provide for a great number of destitute homeless men throughout the Province. Because of their transient nature, the majority are cared for on a day to day basis through our Single Men's Hostels in Edmonton and Calgary. Although a large proportion of these men are technically employable it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to become self-supporting, due in so many cases to an education of grade 8 or less, lack of employment skills, and an age factor whereby unskilled men of 45 or over are just unable to compete for jobs with younger men.

At our single men's hostels two substantial meals a day are served and up-to-date accommodation provided. Essential clothing is available when the need is apparent, as well as necessary medical services. Every encouragement is given to have the men continue diligently to find work and a social worker in the Edmonton hostel is available to help in all ways possible. The Department's efforts in the matter of rehabilitation for these unemployed men have shown signs of success in the past year and because of this it is hoped to expand these services in the coming year with the addition of social workers to both hostels.

The Gunn Welfare Centre which is operated by the Department of Public Welfare for homeless, unemployable men has again demonstrated the need for this type of accommodation. Its location in a wooded area close to the shores of Lac Ste. Anne affords the residents a quiet and beautiful environment, particularly in the summer. Every service is available at this Centre including a comfortable recreation room complete with television, library, and two pool tables, the latter being an addition in the last year. Vacancies occur less and less frequently and when they do, there are always men from the hostels in Calgary and Edmonton waiting to be admitted.

The extent of the Department's operation for the past year is illustrated in the following figures for the three institutions:

Largest Number of Men Provided for Nightly During Each Month

Date 1962	Provincial Hostel Edmonton	Ogden Hostel Calgary	Welfare Centre Gunn
April	659	212	71
May	554	110	63
June	574	189	68
July	510	176	74
August	470	192	74
September	467	137	74
October	437	185	72
November	570	260	79
December	567	252	79
1963			
January	587	267	80
February	582	242	79
March	628	292	81

Number of Individuals Given Assistance During Each Month

Date 1962	Provincial Hostel Edmonton	Ogden Hostel Calgary	Welfare Centre Gunn
April	1439	498	68
May	1422	432	61
June	1462	497	62
July	1358	566	69
August	1414	593	70
September	1154	425	71
October	1216	446	70
November	1396	490	76
December	1297	498	77
1963			
January	1269	524	77
February	1204	477	77
March	1443	637	78

*New Cottages at Gunn Welfare Centre**Bedroom in Cottage**Recreation Hall*

HOMES FOR THE AGED

Further progress has been made in the construction of Senior Citizens Homes within the Province during the fiscal year 1962/63.

Three additional homes were completed and opened at Legal, Sherwood Park and Vegreville, making an overall total of thirty-six operating in the rural areas of the Province as at March 31, 1963. Furthermore, six others at Taber, Strathmore, Smoky Lake, Leduc, Provost and Castor were under construction and nearing completion. During the year in the Greater Edmonton area, four lodges, each with accommodation for fifty persons, were completed on separate sites together with twenty double and eight single units on each site. A fifth lodge was also under construction and nearing completion at the year's end, along with twenty double and eight single units.

In Calgary, three lodges and eighteen double and twenty-six single units were built and operating and another three lodges were well advanced in construction as well as sixty-two double units and twenty-six singles.

At the end of March 1963, the occupancy for the entire program was 84% of total capacity which demonstrates not only that a great need has been met in providing pleasant and comfortable accommodation of this type for elderly persons, but also how well it has been accepted by those for whom it was intended.

With the completion of the homes planned for the fiscal year under review, forty-two of the fifty rural homes which the government proposed to build will be in operation. The remaining eight homes will be provided for in future estimates. The program has been well accepted by rural communities and requests for additional homes are being regularly received.



An autumn view of the lodge and units of a Senior Citizens Home



SOCIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Social Planning and Development Division was established in September, 1962 with the intention of defining this Department's responsibility in the area of prevention, essentially the prevention of family breakdown. This resulted from its concern about the rising incidence of economic and social casualties appearing on welfare case-loads. It was recognized that "prevention" in the broadest meaning is of enormous scope and must include the total environment of health, welfare, education and recreation. It is primarily the development of all possible community resources to strengthen and preserve family life and human initiative in a modern industrial society. There would be many facets to a prevention program, including such things as a screening and referral centre of public and voluntary resources; developing recreation and cultural facilities for youth, aged, handicapped, etc.; stimulating work programs to supplement marginal families; stimulating interest in housing programs for marginal families; counselling services for marital problems, family planning, child behaviour, alcoholism, credit buying, budgeting, etc.; development of day care centres for working mothers and homemaker services for families where parents are temporarily incapacitated; the use of public buildings for community recreation programs and adult education; and research. These and many other areas are awaiting development.

In approaching this concept of prevention, it seemed apparent that this Division could not embark on any direct client related services; this would essentially be only an extension of casework and rehabilitation practice, so the focus has been placed more in terms of the community. Through regional offices or by direct contact, the Director travelled to various communities and sat in with varied groups by invitation and endeavoured to find out what each community saw as the most pressing problems and what activity was envisaged as coming to bear most effectively on them. It was quickly evident that there was no uniformity of thinking and that few individuals or groups had any real vision of programming prevention services.

Within the Department a social planning committee was formed to include the Director of Welfare, all Branch Heads and the Edmonton Regional Office Supervisor and the committee has met once during the period under review, with another meeting scheduled to be held in June, 1963. This first meeting was called to review a report of the Social Planning Director, compiled from visits made throughout the Province, with observations of local service activities in many smaller rural centres and consultation with various service groups and individuals. The committee concluded the Director should continue contacts with local groups, in rural areas particularly, and to offer advice and consultation in any appropriate situation.

Generally speaking, the first few months' activity of the Social Planning and Development Division has been of an exploratory nature. There has been an increasing awareness of the need for services to assist communities in utilizing their resources to offset the problems that arise in a rapidly expanding and changing social and economic situation.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

In 1961, Emergency Welfare Services were set up within the Department of Public Welfare as part of the overall picture of Civil Defence in Canada, with the specific responsibility of providing five basic services, Feeding, Clothing, Lodging, Registration and Inquiry and Personal Services.

During the past fiscal year, successful exercises were completed at various places throughout the Province with respect to the five Services. Approximately eighty visits were made by the Provincial Emergency Welfare Services staff to the Peace River, Northern and Southern Zones of the Province for the purpose of promoting the organization of Emergency Welfare Services and the attendance of appointed personnel at training courses at the Provincial School in Edmonton. These visits were well received and demonstrated that more personal contact and field work would be advantageous in the promotion of municipal Emergency Welfare Services.

At the Provincial level, Emergency Welfare Services staff have been appointed to all key positions. At the municipal level progress has been made in the appointing and training of Emergency Welfare Services Directors and Chiefs of Services.

Emergency equipment for operational and training purposes has been stockpiled at Public Welfare Regional Offices at Peace River, Grande Prairie, Barrhead, Edson, St. Paul, Wetaskiwin, Red Deer, Drumheller, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Olds and Pincher Creek. Additional equipment for training purposes at outdoor Emergency Feeding exercises has been purchased and stored at the Departmental Regional Office in Edmonton.

Further information on Emergency Welfare Services is available in the Annual Report submitted by the Emergency Measures Organization.

PERSONNEL

On April 1, 1962, the staff of the Department of Public Welfare consisted of 411 personnel compared with 504 on March 31, 1963.

During the fiscal year 128 new employees were hired. Included in this group were:

- 58 Social Workers
- 55 Clerical staff
- 5 Hostel Employees
- 4 Metis Area Employees —
 - 2 Supervisors, 1 Storekeeper and
 - 1 Assistant Storekeeper.

Of the above employees, 73 (58 Social Workers and 15 Clerical Staff) were placed in the various regional offices. In addition to filling new positions which had been created within the Department, these new employees replaced 81 employees who resigned during this period. On November 1, 1962, 46 persons on the staff of the Emergency Measures Organization were transferred from the Department of Agriculture to this Department and during the months under review 8 persons were transferred in or out of this Department. The net increase in staff totals 93.

Training

With the ever increasing demands being placed on the Social Workers as a result of new programs and decentralization, the three-week training period which had been inaugurated in 1960 was continued, but at a slower pace as the In-Service Training Officer was granted leave to attend University in Toronto in September, 1962 and his replacement was not immediately available. About thirty of the Department's social workers participated in the courses during the fiscal year. Outside agencies and municipalities are beginning to show an interest in this training program and it is hoped that this interest will develop and grow and that more municipal welfare officers, especially those from rural areas, will take advantage of the opportunity of attending one of these courses.

Recruitment and Selection

Recruitment was maintained at a high level and continual competitions were run for Social Workers. Of the 179 Social Work applicants which were interviewed within this period, 88 were selected and 58 accepted employment offered by the Department.

Through the co-operation of the Public Service Commissioner's office Social Worker positions were advertised widely and applications were reviewed by a selection panel consisting of two Departmental representatives and a representative of the Public Service Commissioner's office. Selection was based on education, background experience and knowledge of the field and personal suitability, with each of the three main factors being allotted a minimum and maximum number of points and applicants given a point rating within the range. The

number of points allotted to the applicant in each of the three areas corresponded directly with the qualifications of the applicant.

Staff turnover continued a constant problem within the Department in the past year and this is particularly serious in the case of social workers who have undergone expensive and time consuming training. There are many determining factors in the situation, such as marriage, pregnancy and the availability of positions all over Canada for experienced welfare personnel, and it is believed that turnover will remain a continuing difficulty until the field of social work is somewhat more stabilized.

REGIONAL OFFICES

At March 31, 1963, Regional Offices for the Department of Public Welfare were located at the following points to provide welfare services as required to residents in the surrounding area:

Location	Supervisor
Edmonton, 10124 - 104 Street	R. W. Holmes
Calgary, 1707 - 6 Street N.W.	I. E. Hill
Lethbridge, Administration Building	J. C. L. Guimond
Medicine Hat, 826 - 2 Street S.E.	M. D. MacGillivray
Red Deer, 4748 Ross Street	D. I. Hougan
Athabasca, County Building	K. E. Jones
Barrhead, Provincial Building	R. Meyer
Bonnyville, Provincial Building	J. A. Benard
Camrose, Provincial Building	E. C. Ferguson
Drumheller, Provincial Building	W. C. Thompson
Edson, Provincial Building	G. M. Henderson
Grande Prairie, Provincial Building	D. Mead
Hanna, Provincial Building	W. J. McFalls
High Prairie, Taylor Building	G. J. Grintals
Lac La Biche, Homeniuk Building	C. E. Bracken
Olds, Westside Building	R. Clements
Peace River, Shopping Centre	G. Striker
Pincher Creek, Town Office Building	K. M. Soady
Smoky Lake, Medical Centre Building	I. L. Kerchinsky
Stettler, Court House Building	G. Baden Boyd
St. Paul, Provincial Building	D. W. Merchant
Vegreville, Professional Building	G. J. Neiboer
Vermilion, Boulton Office Building	R. Allan
Wainwright, H. S. King Building	B. B. Simmonds
Wetaskiwin, 5012 - 48 Street	P. D. Parker

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA HOSPITAL BOARD
SCHEDULE OF RESEARCH EXPENDITURES AND RECOVERIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1962

	Expenditures				Recoveries				
	Salaries	Expenses	Equipment	Total	Contributions from Societies and Other Sources	Medical Research Council Grants	National Health Grants	Service Charges	Provided from Clinical Research Trust Funds
Muscular dystrophy	\$ 28,016.96	\$ 7,453.83	\$ 405.39	\$ 35,876.18	\$ 35,876.18	\$	\$	\$	\$ 21,114.25
Cardio medicine	17,234.17	4,103.61	196.39	21,534.17	419.92	8,379.84			8,141.60
Steroid laboratory	13,680.07	2,841.37		16,521.44		5,280.68			9,858.12
Metabolic unit	14,886.00	482.34	470.46	15,138.80			8,595.09		
Radiation dosage	12,387.16	1,576.96	109.62	14,073.74	5,478.65				
Pulmonary function	11,844.69	500.00		12,344.69	327.27	750.00			2,000.04
Glaucoma clinic	10,741.94	1,403.60	44.40	12,189.94					12,189.94
Electronic and medical engineering	8,864.35	3,194.68		12,059.03					12,059.03
Polio fatigue	4,270.00	203.25	5,324.63	9,797.88					7,988.19
Blood transfusion research	7,645.50	674.01	205.00	8,524.51	4,160.00			4,070.84	
Atineoplastic drug evaluation	4,202.44	4,304.88		8,507.32	8,507.32				4,364.51
Research laboratory equipment			7,109.66	7,109.66					7,109.66
Polio foundation	221.00	5,809.82	352.07	6,382.89	6,382.89				6,382.89
Inhalation therapy	5,732.00	528.64		6,260.64	528.64				5,732.00
Thyroid laboratory	3,836.05	1,291.50	367.14	5,494.69		5,059.87			434.82
Cardio surgery	4,659.67			4,659.67					4,659.67
Research laboratory technician	4,427.76			4,427.76					4,427.76
Immuo hematology		13.94		3,828.61		3,828.61			3,828.61
Renal unit		3,240.34		3,240.34					3,240.34
Treatment of amblyopia		400.00	2,570.00	2,970.00			2,970.00		2,970.00
Evaluation of 5 B X exercises		238.40	2,689.56	2,927.96	2,927.96				2,927.96
Quality control of laboratory procedures	1,200.00	1,241.67		2,441.67			2,441.67		2,441.67
Newborn management of jaundice	2,070.10	308.47		2,378.57			2,378.57		2,378.57
Newborn heart research, Duncan and Martin		117.92	2,248.42	2,366.34	2,366.34				2,366.34
Peripheral vascular	1,500.00	4.02		1,504.02					1,504.02
Speech and hearing clinic	1,232.60	98.11		1,330.71				5.00	1,330.71
Chemistry of amniotic fluids	1,018.55	227.29		1,245.84			1,245.84		1,245.84
Nursing reserve	1,185.86	712		1,192.98					1,192.98
Lactic dehydrogenase project		15.59	622.11	637.70					637.70
Clinical pharmacologist	458.30			458.30					458.30
Micro surgery		454.77		454.77					454.77
Perfusion shock		401.28		401.28					454.77
Hip arthroplasty		300.00		300.00					401.28
Port wine stain		180.00		180.00					300.00
Chromosome project		131.11		131.11					180.00
Professional education		28.79		28.79					131.11
Aldomet study		22.00		22.00	22.00				28.79
									22.00
	\$164,429.84	\$ 41,799.31	\$ 22,714.85	\$228,944.00	\$ 66,997.17	\$ 23,299.00	\$ 36,696.43	\$ 4,075.84	\$ 97,875.56
									\$228,944.00

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
XXV.—PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963

Payments for the year ended March 31, 1963		No. of Apprn.	Service	APPROPRIATIONS					Over- expended	Remarks
				Legislative	Executive	Total	Expended	Unexpended		
INCOME ACCOUNT										
\$	19,470.98	2501.	Minister's Office	\$ 19,600.00		\$ 19,600.00	\$ 19,277.47	\$ 322.53		
	359,377.61	2502.	General Administration	365,760.00		365,760.00	366,480.25			O/C 272/63
	2,901,131.90	2505.	Child Welfare	2,842,490.00		2,842,490.00	2,984,453.40			O/C 502/63
	40,187.40	2506.	Child Welfare—Grants	44,000.00		44,000.00	39,586.71	4,413.29		
	216,372.85	2510.	Public Assistance—Administration Expenses	222,115.00		222,115.00	217,043.33	5,071.67		
	140,374.80	2511.	Public Assistance—Improvement Districts and Special Areas	184,500.00		184,500.00	141,108.16	43,391.84		
	9,523,980.38	2512.	Public Assistance and Allowances—Provincial	9,450,000.00	700,000.00	10,150,000.00	9,581,930.13	568,069.87		S.W. 70/62-63
	227.64	2513.	Public Assistance Single Men	491,605.00		491,605.00	423,580.45	68,024.55		
	411,267.75	2514.	Provincial Hostels							
	3,341.19	2515.	Gunn Welfare Centre	53,780.00		53,780.00	46,232.94	7,547.06		
	44,486.70	2516.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons							
	31,986.60	2517.	Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons—Grants	30,000.00		30,000.00	32,387.10		2,387.10	O/C 594/63
	2,443,516.54	2518.	Grants to Municipalities	2,750,000.00		2,750,000.00	2,479,881.80	270,118.20		S.W. 71/62-63
	5,124,734.15	2520.	Old Age Assistance	4,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	5,200,000.00	5,125,175.79	74,824.21		S.W. 63/62-63
	366,527.60	2521.	Blind Persons' Allowances	310,000.00	60,000.00	370,000.00	366,529.88	3,470.12		S.W. 61/62-63
	1,414,748.70	2522.	Disabled Persons' Allowances	1,205,000.00	230,000.00	1,435,000.00	1,415,013.13	19,986.87		S.W.s. 62 & 82/62-63
	1,407,020.00	2523.	Mothers' Allowances	1,365,000.00	45,000.00	1,410,000.00	1,407,020.00	2,980.00		S.W. 64/62-63
	362,987.39	2524.	Widows' Pensions	325,000.00	45,000.00	370,000.00	362,987.39	7,012.61		S.W. 65/62-63
	1,211,985.67	2525.	Disabled Persons' Pensions	1,050,000.00	175,000.00	1,225,000.00	1,211,985.67	13,014.33		
	4,091,140.58	2526.	Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Old Age Security	4,095,000.00		4,095,000.00	4,090,967.83	4,032.17		
	405.25	2527.	Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Old Age Assistance							
	195.00	2528.	Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Blind Persons' Allowances							
	1,196,408.87	2530.	Regional Offices	1,235,545.00		1,235,545.00	1,201,041.52	34,503.48		
	12,796.71	2532.	Homes for the Aged	13,350.00		13,350.00	12,957.46	392.54		
	28,787.55	2533.	Licensing and Standards for Welfare Institutions	28,390.00		28,390.00	29,131.90		741.90	O/C 272/63
	229,652.00	2534.	Metis Rehabilitation	206,300.00	30,000.00	236,300.00	230,673.62	5,626.38		S.W. 60/62-63
\$31,583,111.81		TOTAL:	Income Account	\$30,387,435.00	\$2,385,000.00	\$32,772,435.00	\$31,785,445.93	\$ 986,989.07 (Net)		

Certified correct,

C. K. HUCKVALE, F.C.A.,
Provincial Auditor

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARACTER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963
INCOME ACCOUNT

Service	2501 Minister's Office	2502 General Administration	2505 Child Welfare	2506 Child Welfare— Grants	2510 Public Assistance— Administration Expenses	2511 Public Assistance— Improvement Districts and Special Areas	2512 Public Assistance and Allowances— Provincial	2514 Provincial Hostels	2516 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	2517 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants	2518 Grants to Municipalities	2520 Old Age Assistance	2521 Blind Persons' Allowances	2522 Disabled Persons' Allowances	2523 Mothers' Allowances	2524 Widows' Pensions	2525 Disabled Persons' Pensions	2526 Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Old Age Security	2530 Regional Offices	2532 Homes for the Aged	2533 Licensing and standards for welfare institutions	2534 Metis Rehabilitation	Totals	
Advertising	\$	\$	\$ 3,484.64	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,484.64	
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, purchase	2,150.40							1,808.40																3,958.80
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, expenses		600.47						680.28											3,637.73			4,666.29		9,584.77
Burnt expenses			1,942.30			825.76	32,975.40															1,208.00		36,951.46
Compensation							1,305.27																	1,305.27
Contracts and agreements							8,993.60																	2,517.25
Fees and commissions		135.09	48,921.26		200.00	14,260.71	114,044.28		1,214.78															11,510.85
Freight, express and cartage			220.21					666.63																19,141.30
Furnishings, equipment and tools		6,295.18	2,578.77		2,509.31		3,783.67		275.00															197,917.42
Grants prizes			927.80	39,586.71		119,494.19	8,761,705.71	160,341.73	116.50	32,387.10	2,479,881.80	5,125,175.79	366,529.88	1,415,013.13	1,407,020.00	362,987.39	1,211,985.67	4,090,967.83					2,608.10	
Hospitalization			9,990.70				306,914.23												8,467.35		675.77			961.05
Insurance																								793.36
Maintenance in homes and schools			2,306,357.40			1,465.18	222,870.98																	25,639,871.61
Materials and supplies, administrative		25,733.87	490,187.66		12,921.77	3,466.10	117,792.76	118,201.40	5,618.47															316,904.93
Materials and supplies, construction																								1,291.19
Miscellaneous expenses	71.65	97.96	178.79		48.64	65.84	59.11	206.84	74.70															4,196.37
Postage		5,932.20	2,949.49		26,595.48																			2,534,889.93
Printing		1,471.60																						4,229.05
Repair and maintenance of furnishings, equipment and tools																								789,990.67
Repair and maintenance of office machines		2,823.60	303.33		833.99																			15,943.79
Salaries	15,740.00	319,530.05	87,561.77		170,140.47			78,369.98	37,349.40															51.40
Telephone and telegraph	418.65	694.79	4,343.78		1,671.29			334.40																962.82
Transportation			19,449.52			1,530.38	21,783.99	15,487.60	193.75															962.82
Travelling expenses of other than public servants																								962.82
Travelling expenses of public servants	896.77	2,345.94	1,662.64		2,122.38			527.41	1,390.34															962.82
Utilities		819.50	3,393.34																					962.82
Wages								7,095.38																962.82
							29,561.53																	962.82
TOTAL: Income Account	\$ 19,277.47	\$ 366,480.25	\$2,984,453.40	\$ 39,586.71	\$ 217,043.33	\$ 141,108.16	\$9,581,930.13	\$ 423,580.45	\$ 46,232.94	\$ 32,387.10	\$2,479,881.80	\$5,125,175.79	\$ 366,529.88	\$1,415,013.13	\$1,407,020.00	\$ 362,987.39	\$1,211,985.67	\$4,090,967.83	\$1,201,041.52	\$ 12,957.46	\$ 29,131.90	\$ 230,673.62	\$31,785,445.93	

